

SERIOUSLY HURT IN A RIOT.

SWORDS AND PISTOLS USED BY FIGHTING RUSSIANS IN MASPETH.

TWO CONSTABLES REPORTED TO BE DYING FROM WOUNDS RECEIVED WHILE TRYING TO SEPARATE RIVAL MILITARY ORGANIZATIONS—FIFTY-NINE MEN IN FULL UNIFORM MADE PRISONERS.

The Independent Order of the Late Soldiers of Russia yesterday afternoon gave a picnic in the park of William M. Sewell, in Flushing-ave., Maspeth, Long Island. The organization is composed of two factions, one in Brooklyn and the other with a headquarters in New-York City. Both factions attended the picnic. The second faction is known as the Regular Order of Late Soldiers of Russia. As the men were marching into the grounds, a question over dance music arose. Captain Harris Rahn, of the "regulars," is twenty-six years old and lives at No. 206 East One-hundred-and-second-st., New-York City. He was in favor of having dance music, while the leader of the Independent faction did not want dance music, but wanted the band to play military music, so that the faction which he represented could parade about the grounds.

The men took sides with their respective factions. Many of them were accompanied by their wives and families, but they pushed them one side and soon there was a wild conflict between the followers of the two factions. The result was that there was no music at all, but instead there was plenty of bloodshed. Fifty-nine men are now in the Queens County Jail in Long Island City on the charge of inciting a riot, while there are two constables lying in their homes, both reported to be dying from the effects of pistol shots and stab wounds which they received while endeavoring to preserve the public peace.

Constables William Sherry, of Corona, and T. Bowman, of Maspeth, were detailed at the park to preserve order. When the two factions began their dispute, the constables realized that there was going to be trouble. They went out into the street to quiet the fighting men. By this time the two factions had drawn the swords which they had carried, and some of them used pistols. They slashed and cut each other, and it appeared as if the whole crowd had suddenly gone insane. The shrieks and cries of the women and children had the effect of making the men fight harder, and they continued to cut and slash one another until becoming weak from the exertion they sank to the ground, and were stepped upon by the men from the rear, who had come to take their places.

FIFTY DEPUTIES SENT TO THE SCENE.

Mr. Sewell, the proprietor of the park, when he saw that the men were beginning to fight, immediately called up Sheriff Henry Dohi, of Queens County, over the telephone, and told him that a riot was going on in the park. The Sheriff summoned fifty deputies, and hastily sent them to the park.

When the deputies arrived there they all drew their clubs, and both the factions attacked them. Each thought the men had come to help the other, and both were determined they would not give up. The fight waxed hot for nearly an hour after the deputies arrived, but the clubs of the deputies began to tell. They were all cool and, brandishing their long sticks right and left, felled many of the rioters to the ground. The latter were too excited to see where they were striking with their swords, and in a short time the deputies had the upper hand.

Then the deputies started to gather in their prisoners. When they had them rounded up it was seen that there were fifty-nine of them. Nearly all of them were covered with blood, and showed the effects of the fight. They composed members of both the factions, and they were all marched to the county jail.

It was after the fight in the park had been brought to a close that the two constables were found. They were both on the ground, and were unconscious. After being beaten and shot, the rioters walked over their forms and left them for dead.

CARING FOR THE INJURED.

Sheriff Dohi immediately telephoned to St. Catharine's Hospital, in Brooklyn, which was the nearest to the scene of the riot. Dr. Scheller, of the hospital, hastily responded with an ambulance to the scene, and the two deputies were hurried to the hospital, but were later taken to their homes.

When the prisoners were taken to the Queens County Jail, in Long Island City, word was sent to the doctors in St. John's Hospital, in Long Island City, that their services were required in the jail. They went there and for several hours they busy attending the injured. Those who had received the most serious hurts were taken to the hospital, and guards were placed over them.

The fifty deputy sheriffs also showed signs of the struggle through which they had passed. The fight broke up the picnic, and nearly everything in the park had been demolished by the rioters. They partly wrecked the hotel of Mr. Sewell, and after the wounded had been taken from the field, they presented the appearance of having been occupied by a routed army, blood being in all parts of it. The rioters who escaped fled across the county line into Brooklyn, while the members of the faction who live in New-York escaped to that place.

The women and children tried to separate the combatants, and many of them narrowly escaped being badly injured. As it was, several were knocked down, but escaped without any serious injury.

AID FOR THE SHERIFFS.

The news of the riot spread rapidly in the neighborhood, and soon many of the residents of Maspeth and the surrounding towns were on their way to aid the deputy-sheriffs. But when they arrived the riot had been ended, and some of the men assisted the deputies in taking the many prisoners to Long Island City.

Bad blood had existed in the association for some time, and it finally resulted in the split, one faction terming itself the regular order, while the other took the independent name. The regulars were dressed in full regalia, as were the independents, when they met in conflict this afternoon.

Jacob Edernmann, the secretary of the independent faction, was seen last evening. Edernmann says that a member of the regulars became intoxicated and started to create a disturbance on the grounds. Julius Alexander, the president of the independents, went to one of the constables with the idea of having this man put out. Constable Sherry was the man to whom Alexander went, and Sherry took hold of the drunken man. The latter, it is alleged, drew his sword and began to attack the constable, and this was the beginning of the fight.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT AT HOME.

Bloomington, Ill., July 4.—Vice-President Stevenson, with his wife and son, arrived here yesterday afternoon, intending to remain during the summer. Mr. Stevenson made an address at the Fourth of July celebration.

IRA SHAVER'S NEPHEW DROWNED.

Albany, July 4.—The body of Eugene Shaver, a young man thirty-three years of age, was found in the river today. He was the nephew of ex-Assemblyman Ira Shaver, a native of this county and later of New-York. Accident is the only theory of the tragedy.

HIS HIP AND ARM BROKEN.

Asbury Park, N. J., July 4.—Clendenen Eckert, of New-York, had his right arm and hip broken this afternoon by falling from his bicycle while riding through Allaire. Mr. Eckert attempted to dismount, but his foot caught in the pedal and he was thrown heavily to the ground. He was brought to his hotel in a carriage. Mr. Eckert is a relative of Thomas T. Eckert, president of the Western Union Telegraph Company.

MANY TAILORS TO GO OUT.

A BIG STRIKE ON THE EAST SIDE CEILING.

DECISION OF A MASS-MEETING AT WALTHAM HALL—MANY WOMEN AND GIRLS LIKELY TO BE INVOLVED.

A big strike of the East Side tailors is now an assured thing. The strike has been threatened for some time. On Tuesday night last the finishers' branch of the trade met and voted to strike, and yesterday a mass-meeting of the various other branches voted unanimously to uphold the action of the finishers and go out also. The date of the strike is not yet known. At least 10,000 tailors will be involved, and possibly several thousand other garment-workers. Some of the leaders in the present movement say that it will be the biggest strike the East Side has ever seen, and that the strikers will not give in until they have won their demands.

The meeting yesterday was held in Waltham Hall, in Orchard-st., which was not large enough to hold one-third of the tailors who wanted to get in. The air in the stuffy hall was hot and stifling, and many of those who succeeded in getting in became faint and had to force their way out again. Those who gathered in the street remained there until the meeting was over, and when they heard its result they cheered again and again.

Henry Wachsmann presided at the meeting, and among the speakers were Herman Miller, Max Cornfield and Meyer Schoenfeld. Miller belongs to the finishers' branch, and he urged the representatives of the other branches present to strike.

Schoenfeld gave a history of the Brotherhood of Tailors, of the organization of the strike of two years ago. He also told of the tailors then, and he did not advise a strike now. "But, if you do conclude to strike," he continued, "you will win."

When the question was put to the meeting every man arose to his feet and yelled "Strike!" "Strike!" as loud as his lungs would permit him.

The leaders at the close of the meeting said that, although the question would now go before all the branches of the trade separately, for them to decide, the result was a foregone conclusion. They would all vote to strike. Schoenfeld said that the strike was a sure thing.

Many women and girls will be involved in the strike, as, in addition to the tailors, the branch of the trade is composed solely of men. The operation of the branch is to be suspended tomorrow, the operation on Tuesday, in Waltham Hall. The basters, bushellers and fellers will hold their meetings on Wednesday, the latter at No. 127 East Broadway. The vote of the branches will be taken to the Central Executive Committee of the Brotherhood of Tailors. The day of the strike will be decided upon in secret meeting.

The tailors in Brooklyn and in Riverdale, a suburb of that city, to the number of 7,000, held a meeting last week and decided to strike. They all belong to the Brotherhood of Tailors. Joseph Barondess, the old-time leader of the clothing strike in New-York, is a possibility of 8,000 or 10,000 cloakmakers going out on a sympathetic strike.

The coming strike is aimed against a restoration of the old system of task system, and to compel the continuance of the weekly wage system, which is now in force. The Brotherhood of Tailors declares that the old system has been tried in the last yearly agreement, which they signed, against the reintroduction of the task system. The Brotherhood will be upheld in its fight by the United Garment Workers of America.

RUN DOWN BY A TROLLEY-CAR.

DEATH MAY RESULT FROM FALLING PROMPTLY TO HEED THE WARNING GONG.

Rutherford, July 4 (Special).—Leon Bonassiole, thirty years old, an unmarried Frenchman, was fatally injured today by being struck by a trolley-car, No. 48, of the Paterson, Passaic and Rutherford Electric Railway. Just after noon he was driving a light open-top, owned by the France-American Wine and Brandy Importing Company, of Carlstadt, toward Passaic. He had passed the Carlisle Hill road, where, although the down-grade is pronounced, the trolley-car of a trolley-car can see half a mile ahead, and cars usually go down the hill at a rapid pace.

Car No. 48 came down behind the wagon, and the trolley-car did not get out of the way quickly enough. The car crashed into the wagon, wrecking it completely and carrying it along the track for a score of yards. The horse was hurt so badly that he died in half an hour. The driver's leg was broken, and his skull was fractured. He was taken to the Emergency Hospital in Passaic, where only slight hopes of his recovery were entertained.

The accident occurred in Bergen County, and the trolley-car was running on the Bergen County line. The accident did not feel justified in arresting the trolley-car and conductor, who continued on the way with the passengers. The passengers were shaken up, but not injured, and a broken fender is all the damage that was done to the car. The trolley-car was taken to the carhouse in East Rutherford, and it was stated that an investigation of the accident was being made. The man who answered the telephone being made. The man who answered the telephone being made.

GOING TO THE NORTH WITH PEARY.

A BOSTON SCIENTIFIC PARTY TO WORK ON THE WEST COAST OF GREENLAND.

Washington, July 4.—Lieutenant Robert E. Peary, the Arctic explorer, will take a scientific party from Boston a portion of the way on his expedition to search of the Meteor in Greenland. He will be in charge of Professor Alfred E. Burton, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. The party will be composed of Professor George H. Burton, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, geologist; G. R. Putnam, assistant in the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, detailed to accompany this party to make pendulum and magnetic observations; Russell W. Porter, a student in the architectural department of the Institute of Technology, artist and photographer; John C. Phillips, student at Harvard, assessor.

This party will be landed by Peary in Omenak, on the west coast of Greenland, and will then proceed to a topographical survey of a portion of the uncharted northern shore of this island with its main glaciers and numerous straits of these glaciers. The detailed geological study of these glaciers and the determination of the force of gravity and the direction and dip of the magnetic needle at several different points on the west coast of Greenland.

ARRESTED FOR A BRUTAL MURDER.

Cincinnati, July 4.—Late last night, Hauss, the hired man, who is suspected of the murder of Mrs. William Brader at Covadale yesterday morning, was arrested near Hamilton, Ohio. The story of the crime had gone faster than the criminal to the place where he was found, and numerous threats led the officers to take him to this city and locked up in the city prison.

When Brader came home a pitiful scene occurred. Hauss, who was found, and when restored to consciousness his grief was heartrending. Hauss is only seventeen years old. The case is regarded as one of the most atrocious crimes ever occurred in this neighborhood.

RECEIVERSHIPS FOR SIX MONTHS.

Chicago, July 4.—Railway receiverships for the first six months of 1896 show a large increase over the corresponding period of 1895. The figures for these periods, as compiled by "The Railway Age," show that for the first half of 1896, eighteen roads with a mileage of 3,895, representing a capital of bonds and stocks of \$136,200,000, went into the hands of receivers. For the corresponding period last year eleven roads with a mileage of 2,840, and a capital of \$149,650,000, went into the hands of receivers.

MICHIGAN IRON MINES SHUT DOWN.

Ironwood, Mich., July 4.—An extensive shutdown occurred at all the mines of the Metropolitan Iron and Lumber Company last evening and today. The shutdown was the result of a strike. The cause of the shutdown is the slight demand for iron ore, the fact that they have in stock piles about 200,000 tons, and that the season is so far advanced with sales so far only about 100,000 tons.

SHOT DEAD IN THE STREET.

A BULLET THROUGH A LABORER'S HEART—THE ANSWER TO AN ALLEGED INSULT.

A murder occurred early this morning in the Eighth Ward. Albert Peterson, a laborer, was shot and instantly killed by Andrew Moch, an Italian. The shooting occurred on the sidewalk at King and Hudson-sts. The murderer also shot William Fagan, another laborer, who was in the dead man's company.

The affair occurred shortly after midnight. Peterson and Fagan, it is said, had been drinking. They were standing on the corner when the Italian came along. It is said that they jeered him and molested him. He resented this, and drawing a revolver, fired at Peterson, who dropped on the sidewalk. The Italian started to run away and Fagan followed him. Before they had gone many steps the Italian turned and fired a shot at his pursuer. A bullet struck Fagan in the head, but he was not seriously injured.

Acting Captain Titus and a policeman of the Macdonald Street Station, who heard the shots, ran up in time to catch the murderer. An ambulance was called and the surgeon found that Peterson was dead. He had been shot through the heart. His body was taken to the police station. The murdered man was about twenty-six years old and his home was at No. 233 Clarkson-st. Fagan is twenty-two years old and lives at No. 231 West Houston-st. After his injury was dressed he was detained at the station as a witness. The murderer was locked up. He says that he shot in self-defense.

The police say that Peterson and Fagan insulted the Italian as he passed along. He resented their remarks, and they became involved in a quarrel. The two men attacked the Italian, who drew his revolver and fired.

ANOTHER MARYLAND LYNCHING.

A NEGRO TAKEN FROM JAIL AND HANGED BY A MOB.

Gaithersburg, Md., July 4.—Sydney Randolph, the negro charged with a brutal assault on the Buxton family in this place on May 25, which resulted in the death of little Sadie Buxton, was taken from Rockville jail, where he was confined awaiting the action of the November Grand Jury, about 2:30 o'clock this morning by a mob of thirty or forty masked men and hanged near Rockville. He went to his death without saying whether he was guilty or not of the horrible crime, his utterances being cries of "Murder!" he was taken from the jail by a mob of men from the jail. The lynching seems to have caused little excitement. Everybody believed him guilty of the horrible crime of which he was accused.

About 1 o'clock this morning the jailer, an aged man, who has served in that capacity for years, was awakened from his sleep by knocks on the front door. He opened the door and was confronted by two masked men. One of the men, who he identified as the key, the latter, taken completely by surprise, attempted to close the door, but the men gained an entrance, followed by as many as could crowd into the small structure, all being heavily masked.

At the points of revolvers the mob thoroughly frightened the jailer was compelled to give up the keys. The mob then proceeded to the cell where Randolph was confined and unlocked the door. The negro, hearing the confusion in the corridor, suspected at once what was about to happen, and, seizing a stool, attempted to defend himself, but with little effect. Strong arms seized him, and he was dragged to the yard. The mob had the frightened wretch bound and taken him to a place about two miles west of Rockville on the ground. The negro was quickly made to lie on his back. He was asked if he had anything to say, but not a word could be drawn from him. The mob then made him lie on his back, and the man drawn fully twenty feet from the jail, and the mob then proceeded to hang him. The negro was quickly made to lie on his back. He was asked if he had anything to say, but not a word could be drawn from him. The mob then made him lie on his back, and the man drawn fully twenty feet from the jail, and the mob then proceeded to hang him.

The Buxton family, consisting of Mr. and Mrs. Buxton and their two daughters, made and moved to the north side of the river on May 25 by an intruder, who first struck the children, sleeping in a room adjoining that of Mr. and Mrs. Buxton. The groans of the injured girls awoke Mr. Buxton. He started to get up, but was struck down. Mrs. Buxton called to her husband, but he never answered her. The girls were then taken to the hospital. The elder daughter died of the crime. The younger daughter, who was found on the day of the crime, is now recovering at the hospital. The elder daughter died of the crime. The younger daughter, who was found on the day of the crime, is now recovering at the hospital.

BURIED UNDER A FALLING BUILDING.

FATAL RESULTS OF A FINICKY ELECTRICAL STORM IN PEORIA, ILL.

Peoria, Ill., July 4.—The worst electrical storm in the history of the city raged here for two hours yesterday. In an incredibly short time the streets, particularly near the river, were raging rivers and thousands of dollars' worth of property was destroyed. The storm was followed last night by an accident, resulting in the destruction of two buildings and the probable loss of two lives, while two persons were slightly injured. The two structures are a mass of ruins, and George Adams, aged twenty-three, and Edward Smith, aged twenty, are known to be buried beneath the debris. Records have been at work for several hours, without reaching either of the imprisoned men. Whether any other persons are in the ruins it is impossible to tell. Several miraculous escapes are reported.

When J. V. King entered the building occupied by him at No. 10 South Water-st., he found the cellar filled with water and a portion of the sidewalk washed in. "Jack" Brodhead, No. 30 East 8th-st., found his building threatened by the damage to the adjoining structure, and summoned the Chief of the Fire Department to his aid. The firemen and plumbers were also engaged to repair the damage to the Brodhead structure, and after they had worked for a time they were called to a building on the corner of the street, where a complete wreck on top of the building adjoining, crushing it as if it were an eggshell.

PROGRESS DISGRACINGLY SLOW.

AT THE PRESENT RATE IT WOULD TAKE A MONTH TO REACH THE MINERS IN THE TWIN SHAFT.

Wilkesbarre, Penn., July 4 (Special).—Owing to the great amount of water that is pouring into the Twin Shaft the rescuers were unable to make any progress today. Another pump will be rigged up and the water cleared out by Monday. The shaft that worked during the night was forced to leave the mine at 5 o'clock in the morning owing to a severe squall. It came so suddenly that the officials will abandon the work of rescue in a short time unless there are some developments. The authorities have to contend with the fact that the present rate they cannot hope to reach the men for at least a month.

The inquiry into the causes of the disaster will be held by the three inspectors, Robert Stein and William Brannon, on Monday, and the report will be made to the Governor. The plan now is to make it a private hearing and report to the Governor before making the evidence and the conclusions public.

A SARATOGA LAKE HOTEL BURNED.

Saratoga, N. Y., July 4 (Special).—The celebrated resort on the southwest shore of Saratoga Lake, owned and conducted by J. C. and J. W. Sargent, was destroyed by fire late this afternoon. It was one of the oldest roadhouses in this section, and was known for years as the "old Jim Riley place."

THE CHANCE FOR THE GOLD MEN.

Throwing the fight for the nomination into the full Convention without an abrogation of the

SILVER PLANS DEVELOPING.

THE AIR CLEARING IN CHICAGO—NO MORE TALK OF ABOGGATING THE TWO-THIRDS RULE.

FREE-COINAGE MEN CONFIDENT OF THEIR ABILITY TO NAME A CANDIDATE WITHOUT GOING TO THAT EXTREME—THE NATION STILL INVOLVED IN UNCERTAINTY—GOLD MEN PLAYING A WAITING GAME—THE BOLTING REPUBLICANS CONTINUE WORK FOR TELLER.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Chicago, July 4.—The lines on which the contest in the next week's Democratic National Convention is to be fought out are becoming a little plainer and more definite, although in the main those chaotic conditions continue which necessarily accompany the prospective transfer of power within a great political organization from old and long-accepted to untried and revolutionary leadership. What sweeping and radical political changes are to follow in the train of this sudden and violent shifting of the party control and authority from the hands of the conservative politicians of the Eastern Democracy to those of the restless and fiery agitators of the West, South and Southwest, only the completed work of the Convention will show. For the present, at least, the seizure of the party reins from the traditional Eastern leaders, who have controlled and guided every Democratic National Convention since 1864, and given to the party its successive Presidential candidates, from McClellan to Cleveland, and the assumption of power instead by an experimental group of Southern and Western free-coinage extremists have involved the pre-Convention canvass in almost hopeless confusion and uncertainty.

THE ONLY SAFE PREDICTION.

As has been said before, the triumph of the silver cause in the Convention and the adoption of a radical free-coinage platform can alone be predicted with safety thus far in advance of the actual assembling of the delegates. Who the choice of the Convention for the Presidency will be, and what the programme of the revolutionized and transformed Democracy will depend almost wholly on the skill or awkwardness, the moderation or passion of the new political dictatorship, to all appearances radical, uncompromising and greedy of power, which has risen to fortune on the ruins of the Eastern autocracy consolidated by Tilden and perpetuated by Manning and Whitney, only to be shattered in pieces by the monumental follies of Mr. Cleveland's party leadership during his second term.

TWO-THIRDS MAJORITY FOR SILVER.

Though handicapped by lack of organization and by a singular inexperience in National Convention politics, the leaders of the free-silver-coinage majority are gradually hammering their plan for next week into practical shape. They have found their programme greatly simplified by the discovery that they will probably have a clear two-thirds majority in the Convention when it assembles, and are certain to have one after the contests from Michigan and Nebraska are disposed of by the rejection of the gold-standard delegates. All talk about abrogation of the rule which requires a two-thirds vote to nominate a Presidential or Vice-Presidential candidate has therefore been abandoned. Many free-coinage delegates from the South have vigorously opposed the suggested change in the rules, and the silver managers are highly gratified at being able to remove this dangerous source of irritation in the free-coinage ranks.

Up to today the silver campaign has been conducted by a self-appointed committee of Southern and Western leaders, most of them officials in Senator Harris's proprietary political organization known as the Democratic Bimetallic League. On the committee were Senators Turpie of Indiana; Jones of Arkansas, and Daniel of Virginia, and Governors Stone of Missouri, and Altgeld of Illinois. Associated with these self-chosen guardians of the silver interest were Senator Tillman, the "pitchfork" orator from South Carolina; Senator Cockrell, of Missouri; Senator Harris, of Tennessee; Senator Blackburn, of Kentucky, and Representative Otter, of Virginia. At a meeting last night of the silver delegates already on the ground, the five representatives of the Bimetallic League were constituted a "steering committee" for the silver forces, and one delegate from each silver State was added to the list, forming a working body of about forty members. This "steering committee" will have charge of the silver canvass, both before and during the Convention, and will decide all questions which arise, subject to the approval of the full delegation from the free-coinage States. Senator Jones, of Arkansas, is evidently the real force behind the "steering committee," and is, in fact, the only member of it equal to coping with the more experienced and resourceful politicians who head the forlorn hope here of the gold-standard Democracy.

A REVOLT AGAINST ALTGELD.

There has been some disposition locally to accept the Anarchistic Governor of Illinois, John P. Altgeld, as the real power in the silver camp; but the Southern politicians, who were fighting the battles of silver long before Altgeld was carried to accidental power and prominence by the Democratic tidal wave of 1892, have naturally resented his impudent intention to play the silver Warwick at next week's Convention, and have succeeded in suppressing, to some extent, his restless and sinister activity. Though a delegate-at-large to the Convention, and a candidate for the Governorship of Illinois, Altgeld has been pushing his claims to be at once chairman of the State delegation, National Committee member, member of the Committee on Resolutions and either temporary or permanent chairman of the Convention. The other free-coinage leaders have naturally taken fright at the wholesale ambitions of the Illinois Governor, and the silver candidates for the Presidency are a mistake if he deliberately faces one on the question of temporary chairmanship. Such defeats are inscribed in one's political record. Mr. Hill cannot afford to be overwhelmingly defeated, as he will be if he attempts to run for temporary chairman. We free-coinage men are going to name that chairman. Not for one moment are we going to permit the Convention to get into the hands of the gold Democrats.

Mr. Whitney's supporters, in view of this opposition of the free-coinage Democrats to Mr. Hill's appointment as temporary chairman, felt greatly discouraged. One of them expressed the sentiments of his companions when he said: "Apparently we shall not have the slightest influence upon the deliberations of the Convention. The adoption of a free-coinage platform is certain, for the free-coinage Democrats, beyond dispute, have a majority in the Convention. After the adoption of a free-coinage platform, what do we care about the candidate? The putting of a hard-money man on a soft-money platform would not bring a single additional vote to the Democratic party. As soon as a free-coinage platform is adopted, the defeat of the party is certain. All

THE NEWS IN EUROPE.

ENGLAND BEGINS TO UNDERSTAND THE DANGER FROM DEMOCRACY.

THE SILVER PERFORMANCES HURTING THE METALLIC CAUSE, AS WELL AS AMERICAN CREDIT—THE SPANISH GOVERNMENT DESPERATE GAME—ENGLISH INFLUENCE IN TURKEY LOST—THE POPE'S INEFFECTUAL ENCYCLICAL—CLICAL—MUSIC, DRAMA AND SPORT.

[BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.]

London, July 3.—The English are beginning to understand that the Democratic party, while in sympathy with Cobdenism, is dangerous, even revolutionary, on the currency question. The forecasts published here of the probable action of the Chicago Convention tend to increase the uneasiness of investors and make them more anxious to sell than to buy American bonds. The effect of a victory of the political party which aims to pay gold obligations in silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 would inevitably be the collapse of American credit abroad. The world's stock of silver would be drawn toward America, and all the gold in the country would be exported to pay for it. The United States would become a silver country, like India, Mexico or Peru, and European capital would be withdrawn from all classes of American investments. These are the English views, and German opinion fully sustains them. German bankers in Frankfurt and Berlin unite in declaring that the triumph of the silver party would be followed by a tremendous fall in American securities abroad, and that the Presidential canvass, in which the currency is an important, if not the main, issue with the Democratic party committed to silver, will temporarily depress American bonds of all kinds. The common way of stating the case is that the Americans are now on trial on a plain question of honesty and dishonesty, and that European creditors and investors cannot afford to take further risks until the issue is settled in November.

In reality, the American silver monometallists have already greatly damaged the cause of bimetalism in Europe. A year ago the English bimetalists were active in the general elections, and exerting a considerable influence in Lancashire and the agricultural districts. Not a word is now heard from them. They do not venture to reopen the controversy when the free-silver fanatics in America are seen to be in the majority in the Chicago Convention and recklessly advocating making 50 cents' worth of silver legal-tender for every dollar of debt. Likewise in Germany the bimetalist movement is paralyzed by the deliberate attempt of the American silver monometallists to control the Democratic party, capture the Presidency and dictate terms to Congress.

So great is the English prejudice against McKinley as a radical protectionist that his uncompromising speech accepting the nomination is received here with quibbling comments. The English press is not yet prepared to admit that the champion of Protection can be sincere and honest on the currency question. Yet he stands primarily for the policy of substituting a surplus for the deficiency in the National revenue, and English experts agree that that is the only sound principle for conducting the Treasury. They are rejoicing over the evidence furnished by the half-yearly revenue returns that their own prosperity continues unabated. Although the mortality of millions, which is a large source of treasury relief, has fallen off unexpectedly, they find it difficult to understand that Americans desire the restoration of prosperity and credit, and are bent upon electing McKinley. The United States Consul returns from England disclose unerring evidence of the exhaustion of the purchasing power of American consumers. Exports from Bradford to the United States last year reveal a decline of \$122,915 over the same month last year, when the woolen trade was booming under the influence of a lower tariff. The American trade this year is a source of keen disappointment to English manufacturers, who expected continued increase from the reduction of duties. They are beginning to find out that for their own interests American prosperity is more important than a reduction of the tariff schedules. That is to say that they will gain less under a lower tariff when Americans are too poor to buy largely than they will under a higher tariff when Americans are prosperous.

Letters from Madrid show that nearly all the sources of Spanish revenue are farmed out for long terms. The Rothschilds, in return for advancing \$75,000,000 to the treasury, have obtained control of the Almaden quicksilver mines for thirty-four years; the tobacco monopoly, the stamp duties, the State lotteries, the succession duties and the match and salt taxes will all be farmed out. The Finance Minister is hoping by these concessions to ease up the financial situation, and to facilitate a new loan of \$100,000,000 in the autumn for covering the expenses of the Cuban war, when all other sources have failed. It is a desperate expedient. Cuba may become another Egypt, plastered over with European liens, between the ruinous struggle ends.

The Sultan has issued a new series of promises respecting Crete, including amnesty and reform. After the recent experience in Armenia these must be regarded as a form of Oriental flat currency, which is practically irredeemable. The only reform measures which the Sultan seems capable of carrying out are burning villages and looting off Christian ears. What Russia wishes the Sultan to do in Crete will be done. England seems to have lost all influence in Constantinople, and the Sultan has only one friend at Westminster, Mr. Ashmead Bartlett.

European politics are stagnant, the most significant incident being the passage of a civil code applicable to the whole of Germany after 1900. This is an important step taken in the direction of the complete unification of the Fatherland.

British politics are also hopelessly dull. The Rating Bill has been passed after a prolonged struggle and an all-night session. The final vote showed how helpless is a great majority in conducting legislation when even a weak minority is in earnest and well led in obstruction tactics. As the Irish Land Bill is loaded down with amendments, the prospect of passing it is seriously clouded. All other measures are dragging. Very little interest is taken in the debates in the House of Commons, which are simply wearisome.

What is discussed more generally is Cardinal Vaughan's synopsis of the encyclical issued by Leo XIII, which is received with satirical comments by Lord Halifax and with satisfaction by the evangelical party of the English Church. The claims of the Vatican are not compromised in the encyclical, and Cardinal Vaughan takes no pains to conceal his lack of faith in the immediate conversion of the English Church, or the practicability of any arrangement respecting Anglican orders. The Archbishop of York has promptly answered the encyclical at a synod held yesterday, and the reconciliation of Christendom may be regarded as indefinitely postponed, in spite of Lord Halifax's pious hopes and Mr. Gladstone's ingenuous polemics.

The last balance-sheet issued by the Glasgow

THE NEWS IN EUROPE.

ENGLAND BEGINS TO UNDERSTAND THE DANGER FROM DEMOCRACY.

THE SILVER PERFORMANCES HURTING THE METALLIC CAUSE, AS WELL AS AMERICAN CREDIT—THE SPANISH GOVERNMENT DESPERATE GAME—ENGLISH INFLUENCE IN TURKEY LOST—THE POPE'S INEFFECTUAL ENCYCLICAL—CLICAL—MUSIC, DRAMA AND SPORT.

[BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.]